

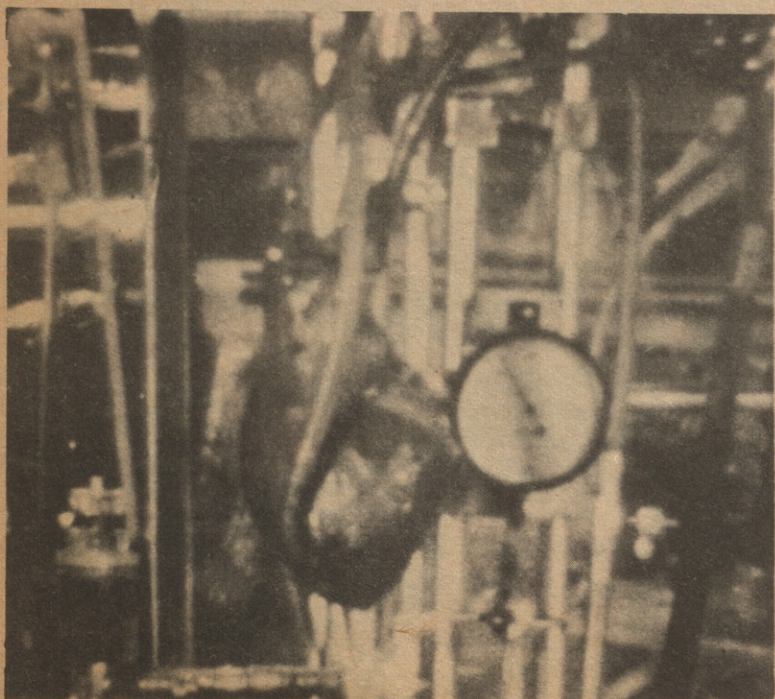
Public Address

Montreal January 17, 1968

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"a voice in the wilderness"



AND THE BEAT GOES ON... Dog's heart kept alive outside body by McGill surgeons. The meds hope to perfect the technique for use in human transplants at RVH.

SURGICAL TEAMS PREPARE

McGill to Transplant Heart

A McGill surgical team will perform a human heart transplant at the Royal Victoria Hospital within eleven months.

Dr. Lloyd D. MacLean, chief surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and Professor of Surgery at McGill, has expressed confidence that his team will be ready for the operation before the end of the year.

McGill doctors have been preparing for this dramatic operation for more than two years. Canada's most experienced transplant team, which has performed eighty-three kidney transplants, is operating on grants from the John D. Hartford Foundation and from the Medical Research Council of Canada, totalling \$100,000 annually.

Besides hearts and kidneys, the McGill team has also been doing work on liver transplantation. They expect to begin transplanting this organ in the near future.

The McGill doctors have been intensively researching the action of the controversial drug, ALS (antelymphosite serum), which has had dramatic results in preventing rejection of organs, and some of which was administered to Mike Kasperak by Stanford's Dr. Norman Shumway. They have also been trying to devise a technique for storing the heart, or kidney, in a "heart bank" as they become available. Dr. MacLean believes that the South African transplant patient, Louis Washkansky, might have been saved had ALS been administered to him. When ALS is not used, other toxic drugs are necessary.

Dr. MacLean expressed confidence in the success of the transplant surgeries in South African and California. He termed both doctors "eminently qualified and very capable of carrying out the surgery successfully."

He said that McGill is more concerned at present with the after effects of the operation, such as rejection, than with the technical aspects of the surgery. "It is not an extremely difficult thing to transplant a heart. Keeping the patient alive afterwards is the goal towards which we are working."

He termed the experiments of the past two years "successful." "Operations such as this are more difficult to perform successfully on dogs than on men. What works on a dog is very likely to succeed on a man."

Much of the experimenting at McGill has been performed on dogs. One difficulty they have encountered is an acute shortage of canines in the last few months. Two of the doctors whom we interviewed (see p. 3) told us that they had temporarily halted experiments because of a lack of experimental animals. Dr. MacLean pointed out that the SPCA is not antivivisectionist. All research projects at McGill have been strict carried out under the SPCA code of ethics. Nevertheless, the SPCA does destroy many animals which might otherwise be useful to science. Negotiations are presently under way between researchers throughout the province and the So-

ciety. Dr. MacLean has applied for membership in the SPCA.

When animals are available, however, research, which has made McGill one of the world's leading transplant centres, advances full steam ahead.

SPEAKERS

Robert Scheer and Rabbi Abraham Fineberg will be speaking at McGill early next week.

Mr. Scheer is the Managing Editor of Ramparts Magazine. He will deliver a speech on the contemporary American situation, including such topics as the role of dissent and the Presidential race. He will speak on Tuesday, January 23rd at 1 P.M. at a location to be announced.

The eminent Rabbi A. Fineberg from Toronto, who was in the Far East last year and visited Ho Chi Minh, has been invited by the Debating Union in conjunction with Hillel House. He will be speaking in Leacock 132 at 8 P.M. on January 22nd.

With the Liberal leadership race now in full swing, the political clubs should provide us with a host of well-known figures. On the expected list are such personalities as Walter Gordon, Eric Kierans, Pierre-Elie Trudeau, and John Diefenbaker.

Seminar Starts

The "Quiet Revolution" takes McGill by storm over the next four days as the McGill Seminar on Quebec Affairs takes a careful look at what has been called "the province outside Roddick Gates".

This seminar, under the chairmanship of Ian Rose, has been in the planning for almost a year now, and over the next few days McGill students should reap the dividends from the hard work and long hours put in by Rose's staff. In addition to McGillians, delegates representing 40 universities and colleges across Canada will be in attendance.

Over \$15,000 has been spent in order to build MSQA into one of the major conferences ever to study Quebec society.

The aim of MSQA is simple. It hopes to shatter the McGill students' complacency toward the society in which they live. Rose sees it as "an attempt to

show that no matter what happens in Quebec, McGill will be involved whether it likes it or not, simply because it is part of Quebec." Rose continued to point out that "therefore it must participate more fully in Quebec society and Quebec affairs, and come to realize that whatever occurs throughout this province will have ramifications at McGill."

Rose has invited such controversial Quebecers as Fernand Daoust, Jacques-Yvan Morin, and Mr. Marc Briere to lead the study into "The Structure of Contemporary Quebec Society." Jacques-Yvan Morin is the President of the Estates-General and on Thursday will discuss the importance of that body. He is a Professor of Law at Université de Montréal and is a member of the Quebec Committee on the Constitution.

Briere is certainly one of the most colourful Quebec politicians. He is a former vice-president of the Quebec Liberal Fe-

deration but has now forsaken that party and joined with Rene Levesque in a bid to establish a new political movement in this province. Briere will take on Jean-Pierre Goyer in a debate on "Quebec and Confederation" to be held Friday evening.

Friday promises to be an exciting day as the seminar presents Hubert Guindon of SGWU speaking on "The Resurgence of Conservatism in Quebec". Preceding Guindon a fellow sociologist, Pierre Dandurand, will take a look at "The Recent Evolution Of The Social Structure."

Saturday will see Fernand Daoust, Richard Brunelle and Jean-Paul Desbiens team up to examine "Education: Its Role in the New Quebec."

The closing banquet on Saturday evening will be addressed by McGill Vice-Principal M.K. Oliver who will analyze McGill's role in Quebec. Dr. Oliver was Research Director of the B&DB Commission.

So turn on and turn out!

Martin Squashes

by MARCUS R. KUNIAN

Peter Martin, a third year Arts student and Chairman of the Students' Athletic Council at McGill scored one of the biggest squash upsets of the year. The victory came in the Gold Racquet Invitational Squash Tournament, held in Cedarhurst, New York, December 3rd and 4th.

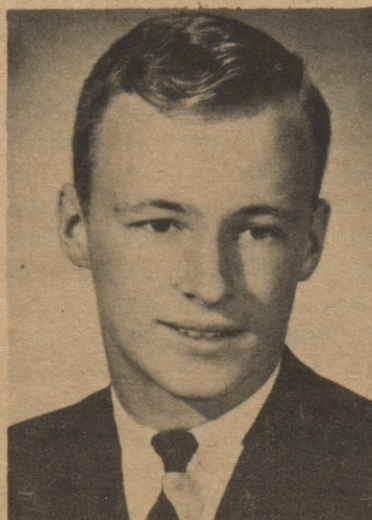
Having barely qualified to appear in this event, the Redman Squash captain and McGill's #1 player was, at best, an unknown quantity. Advancing in the first round over John Davis of New York, Martin then faced Philadelphia's Ralph Howe, the North American Open Champion. In a close match Martin won, 7-15,

15-12, 15-12, 17-16, largely by virtue of his accurate shot-making and fine retrieving, and thereby advancing to the semi-finals against none other than McGill's former star player, Colin Adair. As so often occurs, the new beat the old, and Martin moved to the finals after a well-deserved 15-8, 15-10, 11-15, 17-16 victory.

In the final round McGill's hope was rated no chance of defeating his early round victim's older brother, Sam Howe, the Canadian and American Singles Champion considered by the experts to be one of the finest squash amateurs in the world. Martin was not to be denied, however; the match ended in three straight games: 15-10, 15-11, 15-9, as he kept his opponent pinned to the rear and forced to play 'catch-up'.

Observers who termed the triumph as a flash-in-the-pan were forced into second thoughts by the end of the month. Overwhelming a field of 75 college players, the McGill star walked off with the United States Intercollegiate Squash Championship, held in New York City, December 26-28. In earning his way to the finale, Martin faced and easily bested the top players from Army, Princeton, and Cornell.

(Continued on Page 8)



PETE MARTIN

Squash ace scores

Policy statement

Only the name is the same.

It will come as no surprise to you that McGill is having a communications crisis. It is PUBLIC ADDRESS' hope that in publishing once a week and with our new format, we can move in the direction of alleviating this crisis.

Each week we will feature hopefully controversial figures in the interview section, as well as articles from students with contentious views on campus issues. Other sections will attempt to deal with many of the hitherto unpublicized aspects of University life.

PUBLIC ADDRESS is also the official forum for the Students' Council. In this capacity we expect to have Student Council members as our most frequent contributors.

This statement is the last you'll see in PUBLIC ADDRESS that even resembles an editorial. And we do not plan to bore you with a trunkful of tired clichés about our intended objectivity or impartiality.

We hope PUBLIC ADDRESS will say that for us.

Red and White Revue

"Put Johns in City Hall"

by Sara Collinson

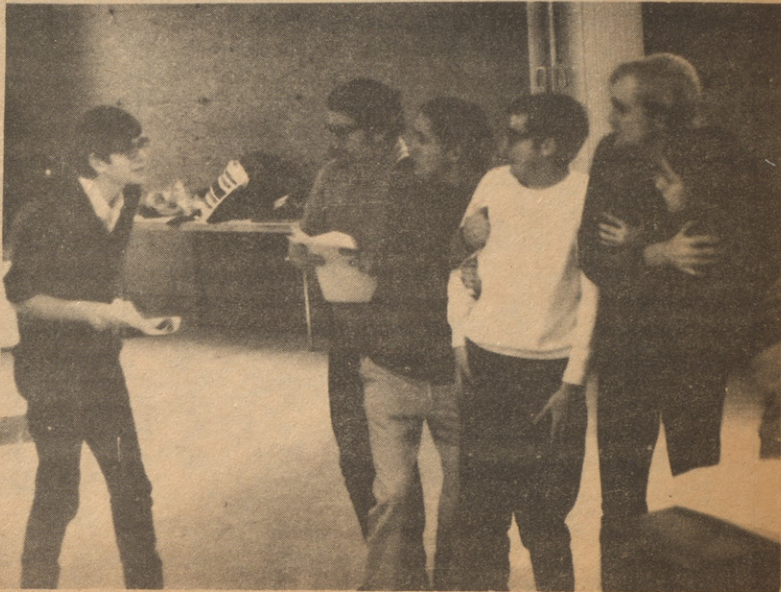
The 1968 Red & White Revue will be titled "When Hippies Were In Flower", and will run from February 1st to 10th.

The theme of the Revue centers around the hippie movement, as the flower people nominate their choice **Michael Johns** for the mayor of San Francisco. The election comes out as a battle between two different ways of living; both groups express their ideals, but behind the dream lies human nature and reality.

The leading members of the cast are members of McGill's Players Club, and have all participated in Sandwich Theatre. Peter Whitzman, Martin, and Phyllis Angel will all be remembered from "Rhinoceros", and Paula Spirdakos from "Tiger at

the Gates" and "The Room". Mickey Sirota is the producer of Sandwich Theatre and also performed in Printer's "The Lover." According to its tradition, the

work of ropes remains intricate were lost in 1934, and the seats were replaced two years ago by even more comfortable ones. After World War II, the Revue



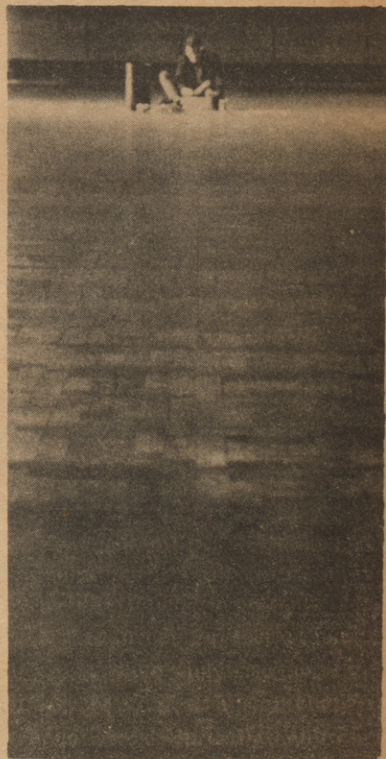
Practice, practice, practice...

show is student-written and student-produced. Doug Druick and Steve Simon are the writers, and Carolyn Miller is produced. The music and arrangements are original; they are composed by Nicholas Deutsch, Barbara Spence, and Sam Boskey.

The Red and White originated in the 1890's, when a small group of students organized a talent night as a special attraction in the second term break. From these modest beginnings grew the Red and White Revue — a series of skits, political and social satire, performed in a professional manner with a small cast of show-biz types. In the 1930's, the Revue moved from His Majesty's Theatre into Moyse Hall, where it has remained until to-day. Moyse Hall has been hailed for its acoustics, its intricate network of ropes backstage and the extraordinary comfort of its seats. To-day the fine ac-

oustics are still there, the net-since blue prints for the theatre drastically changed its format. Dressing up in post-war finery, it attempted to become a Broadway musical, and in 1957, the largest and best of them all "My Fur Lady" went on stage to critical raves. Not content with local acclaim, "My Fur Lady" travelled all across Canada and the northern United States.

At this moment, this year's Revue is entering its final phase. Costs have risen, and the Revue has a far more professional look than ever before. Lighting, costumes, sets are all of the highest calibre, and this year graphical co-ordination has been attempted in publicity and sets. The Revue has become a lively and entertaining asset to original theatre in Montreal.



A Paper is not created alone. Thanks to all for all.

Un peu de culture à MSQA

by Sandy Schlachter

Not all events at MSQA have been drawn from the political spotlight. Several projects are devoting their efforts to the cultural aspects of Quebec life and society.

One of the major ideas of MSQA this year is to provide an overall picture of the contemporary Quebec society, with an attempt to include aspects of the scene which are not purely academic within its structure. There will be an opening concert by Claude Gauthier, three exhibits, and a closing dance.

The idea of presenting one of the best Quebec "chansonier" was largely to create a certain atmosphere. This type of singer reflects the present situation in Quebec, especially the feeling of the youth. Claude Gauthier, who will be appearing on Wednesday night at 8:30 P.M. in the Theatre du Gesu, is one of the most popular of these entertainers. He first became known around 1965 through his participation in an international folk festival in the United States and since then, has starred in a movie with Genevieve Bujold and has appeared at the Olympia in Paris. He now has several records and has been doing the Boite a Chansons circuit.

The displays being shown in the third floor lounges consist of a literature showing, a tapestry exhibit, and caricatures by the political cartoonist, Berthio. The display and sale of recent books includes 500 to 600 titles

from a list compiled by the French Canada Studies for MSQA. The literature will pertain to the subjects discussed during the Seminar week and also to topics of interest to the general public. Mr. Ramsay and the Bookstore were especially helpful in the ordering of books and setting up of the exhibit. The sale will continue into the following week and will probably move to the Bookstore.

The tapestry exhibit is probably the first display of its kind, uniting the works of nine of the top artists in Quebec. Among the well-known exhibitors are Michelin Beauchemin, Denise Beaudia, and Marie Rousseau Vermette. The exhibit which begins on January 17th to 22nd also includes Hellena Barynina, Tib Beament, Francois Bujold, Fernand Daudelin, Gilles Edouard Tremblay, and Maria Svati-na.

Another part of the periphery are the 25 poster-size reproductions of some of the best known political cartoons of Berthio. He has been drawing for Le Devoir for a number of years and these posters are copies done by him for MSQA and will be on sale. His book, Les Cent Dessin du Centenaire, with his acid comments on the contemporary scene, will also be on sale.

All three exhibits will be on the public from 12 Noon to 10

P.M. on weekdays, and until 8 P.M. on Saturday in the lounges near the ballroom.

After the closing banquet on Saturday night, there will be a dance held in the ballroom featuring "Les Sinners". This rock band has just recently gained fame among Montreal's French groups. Playing opposite "Les Sinners" is the Albert Fairley Blues Band and the light show by the Valhalla Pharmacy will start at 9 P.M. The admission is \$1 per person.

All in all MSQA promises to offer a unique blend of social and cultural activities for the Seminar's organizers that McGill delegates. It is hoped the students will follow the progress of MSQA closely and that they will participate in as many of the activities as possible.

Public Address.

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Photography by Andy Dodge & Tony Ng

The Preservation Factor — A Must

Perhaps the most exciting aspect of the transplant research at McGill is the work being done on heart preservation by Dr. S. Pitzele of the McIntyre Medical Building.

The idea of this project is to keep hearts functionally intact for long periods of time so that a "heart bank" might be set up. Dr. Pitzele pointed out that a heart transplant patient must spend a considerable length of time in the hospital to prepare for the operation. Once he is ready, a suitable donor must be

found. A heart bank would eliminate the necessity of waiting for a donor.

Without some form of support, a heart which has been removed from a body will die within half an hour. At present the most commonly used methods of heart preservation are coronary perfusion (supplying the

heart vessels with oxygen and blood), hyperbaric (high pressure) storage, and storage at low temperatures. At the very best however, doctors have been able to keep the heart alive for twelve hours.

Just as important as the preservation of the heart is the evaluation of the damage, if any,

which has been done to it by preservation outside the body. It is desirable to test its function in its natural habitat.

One method which has been used is orthotopic transplant, in which the heart is placed in the chest of another dog.

Unfortunately, this procedure has one serious drawback. The

rejection mechanism works very rapidly in dogs and, as a consequence, the time available for observation and for follow-up studies is quite short. In addition, after such major surgery as a heart transplant, the dog will not be in very good condition during the post-operative period. As a result, the tests which can be performed are limited.

What Dr. Pitzele and his colleagues have devised to overcome these difficulties is an artificial blood-circulation circuit. When a heart is removed from an animal and is hooked up to an apparatus which enables the heart to carry on normally; the organ can be made to work under the same conditions as it would face inside the body.

In addition, a mechanical apparatus can be manipulated to vary the blood pressure against which the heart pumps. The cardiac output can also be varied, thus putting different workloads on the heart. By studying the metabolism of the heart and correlating it to the workload, doctors are able to obtain far more data than they would from transplanted hearts.

This procedure will, in all likelihood, establish a criteria for a method which will lead to successful storage of hearts for several days.

The grants for this project, which has been underway for some two years now, have come from the Canadian Heart Foundation and from the Medical Research Council of Canada.

Dr. Pitzele foresees a great future in heart transplants. He pointed out to us, however, that before these operations can be done on a large scale, the problem of heart preservation must be solved in addition to the problem of immunal rejection. He expressed doubt that storage of human hearts in the bodies of baboons (as suggested by Barnard) will provide the ultimate solution.

Many of the experiments have been very promising. Pitzele has kept perfused hearts functioning normally for as long as twenty four hours. This procedure, once perfected, will be of obvious assistance to surgeons during transplant operations, in insuring minimum damage to the new heart.

In addition to Dr. Pitzele's work, Dr. Slapak of the Royal Victoria Hospital is working on ways of keeping livers alive outside of the body in anticipation of the forthcoming liver transplants at the hospital.

Medical stories by Martin Shapiro, Managing Editor.

WAR AGAINST REJECTION

The most controversial aspect of the present heart transplant boom is the rejection mechanism — the tendency of lymphosites in a body to reject foreign tissues. This problem has been faced by doctors in all types of transplantation — from skin grafts to kidney, liver, and heart transplants.

To overcome this, several drugs have been administered to patients. The two most successful have been cortisone and imuran. Both prevent the lymphosites from rejecting the organ, but at the same time they also lower the patient's resistance to disease. These drugs must be administered constantly after the operation to prevent a recurrence of the lymphosites which will set the rejection mechanism in motion once again.

Thus, a patient will always be in danger of infection — so that while the transplanted organ may function normally, complications in other organs may prove fatal.

Louis Washkansky had received these drugs in such massive doses that his body was unable to resist the pneumonia virus which took his life. The doctors must therefore obtain a delicate balance when using anti-projection drugs — give the patient enough to prevent rejection of the heart but not too much that he cannot resist infection.

To get around this difficulty, McGill doctors are working on a new drug ALS (antilymphosite serum) which seems to have all of the advantages of these other drugs and none of the disadvantages.

The drug is made by taking lymphosites from the body of the potential recipient, and injecting them into a horse or a rabbit. Sometime afterwards the anti-serum is extracted from the horse's (or rabbit's) blood and injected into the patient. The results, as experiments at McGill, have proven, are astounding.

The patient undergoes a complete metabolic change whereby organic rejection is arrested.

Many of the lymphosites are destroyed by the antiserum. Those which are not destroyed have their immunological function altered such that they do not reject. The lymphosites reproduce to give the body its normal resistance to disease and infection, but the effect on lymphoid (transplanted) tissue seems to be permanent.

The problem with this miraculous drug is that nobody is quite sure how it works, or whether ALS will work with constance. In some twenty percent of the experiments the serum has failed to affect the rejection mechanism. McGill doctors are trying to determine how the lymphosites are altered by the drug. Once this has been done, the antiserum can be controlled and its effect assured. Until that time, however, doctors are being somewhat cautious and are using it in conjunction with the other antilymphosite drugs. A mild dosage of ALS was given to Mike Kasperak by the transplant team at Stanford.

Dr. Isidore Shanfield is one of those involved in the kidney transplantation work at RVH. He has transplanted kidneys in some two hundred dogs and has experimented extensively with ALS.

Kidneys are more prone to rejection than hearts. Of the eighty-three kidneys transplanted at the Royal Vic since November 1963, fifty were eventually rejected. This 40% acceptance rate has been experienced by most medical centres doing considerable numbers of organic transplants.



More than a year after kidney transplants these dogs are healthy and strong thanks to the use of ALS. (l. to r., Dan-Dan, Petey, and Ritchie.)

Nevertheless, Dr. Shanfield has found that, by giving an animal ALS before an operation, he has been able to keep dogs from rejecting the kidney, even though no post-operative drugs were administered. Two of his dogs have already lived for four hundred days after the surgery without any sign of rejection and without any need for additional doses.

In one instance he was able, by the use of ALS, to keep a dog alive for five days after a pig's heart had been inserted in its body. Normally this tissue will begin rejecting within fifteen minutes. ALS delayed the inevitable for several hours.

The McGill surgical team began administering ALS to human kidney transplant patients in November. It is still too early to draw any conclusions, but the results have, so far, been gratifying.

Dr. Shanfield considers ALS to be a very promising drug. It is free from the harmful side effects of the other antilymphosite drugs — puffy faces, and crumbling bones — but the long-term effects are yet to be determined.

Another member of the team, Dr. Slapak, has been using ALS on livers with apparent success.

Antilymphosite serum definitely seems to have a place in the future of transplantation. McGill can certainly be proud of the doctors on our staff who are working on this and all other aspects of transplant surgery.



Machine washes blood; when kidneys fail this function is done artificially — transplants will eliminate this laborious process.

The veeps talk

Of Shoes and Ships and Sailing Wax

Danny Trevick on affairs internal

PA—Have you succeeded in making the Union into a "place like home"?

T—I feel that I have... by avoiding the practices of last year: being too rigid. I have tried to use my common sense. Frank Costi and I have tried to work a policy of letting anyone use the building as long as they are reasonable. We set down rules for good reasons, but if special cases come along we don't mind forgetting the rules.

PA—How's the security in the building?

T—There's no problem any longer with illegal long-distance telephone calls. The new system works well. As for vandalism there is a continuance of the great shrinkage of cafeteria items, such as forks, knives, and spoons. Doorknobs are also a problem—they disappear. Also markings on the wall. Shoes For Industry. If I catch them...

PA—Are you satisfied with the social activities being run by the Internal Affairs Department?

T—Well, we haven't lost as much money as they did last year. We made a little here, lost a little there... I think we're just about even now.

PA—Is there any possibility of obtaining a liquor license?

T—This is something very much in the works. I am very confident, because we have the permission of our landlord, the university, to look into this problem.

PA—We were thinking more in terms of a cabaret where you could get a bottle of beer with your meal. Would this be feasible?

T—There is no place to build a cabaret in the present union. There is an attempt to get a permanent license so that when people want to sell alcoholic beverages they need not get a special banquet license. There is a committee that is looking into expansion. Obviously in any expansion program we would include an area for student entertainment and socializing. This would be part of a large student center which we hope we can achieve.

PA—What is the financial status of the cafeteria?

T—We lost \$2,000 in the first month of operation. The last two months we made money but we still have a slight loss for first term.



Doorknobs are also a problem

PA—Will we show a profit?

T—No, I expect a small loss of less than \$1,000. Last year we lost over \$30,000.

PA—Is it true you were against hiring Burns?

T—My proposal was that we hire a manager and run the cafeteria ourselves. You see when we talk of profits and loss we make a mistake. Even when Burns makes a profit, we take a loss as we do not show depreciation, and repairs of equipment. We also omit light, heat and rental. Also, we can never get the kind of controls and day to day response to our demands that we could have if we ran it ourselves with a manager. Though we haven't lost money this year we really haven't made any. Mr. Smith, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Dreyer were hesitant to try something different. They were certainly very conservative, if not reactionary, about the issue. I was elected on the new proposal of getting our own man. They thought it was too radical, too much of an innovation and they too voted me on this issue. I was unhappy about it but I then sought the best contract. I still think the only way we will ever handle the cafeteria problem properly is if we run it ourselves.

PA—Could you comment on Don Caragata's claim that you had a part in calling in the police on the night of the break-in?

T—Either Mr. Caragata is ill-willed, which I hope he is not, and has made this up of whole cloth or else he has misinterpreted me very seriously. I found it curious and almost funny that he thought I should have that much power over the administration to have them call in the police. It is very flattering but I surely don't have that much influence with anyone let alone the Principal and his advisors. I was there the night when the police were called in but that was because I was invited.

During the whole affair Peter Smith and I brought the position of the Students' Society to the attention of the Administration. All the resolutions passed by Council were accepted by the Administration. They were not accepted easily. We fought for them, and won. I think the DAILY has forgotten all this.

PA—Was the President of the Students' Society there the night of the break-in?

T—No he was not.

PA—What about recruitment on campus by companies like Dow Chemicals.

T—Munitions manufacturers have never been people I particularly admired. I don't approve of the Viet-Nam War and I think that the least association of McGill University with those activities is to the best. However I don't think anyone has been prevented from being interviewed.

PA—Should McGill students take part in demonstrations. Are we young intellectual workers?

T—In a sense we are. Unfortunately the students of North America have too often been seen demonstrating on either causes close to student problems or on vast areas such as Viet-Nam. I would love to see students demonstrate on the general social problems of our society. I'd like to see them demonstrate on housing and old age pensions.

PA—What about Executive Salaries?

T—I think summer salaries are fine but no salary during the term.

PA—What about student stipends?

T—I'm in favour of THAT. It is necessary for our society if it is going to progress.

PA—What was the significance of Burkhart's election?

T—Students want a progressive Student's Council and Executive but they don't want one that will try to overthrow everything and get its way in every matter and refuse any type of compromise and set up an entire system of confrontation politics. They want to increase the influence

of the Students' Society and have more to say in the running of the university and I think they are going to get that but they don't want to do it in a manner that is going to cause havoc on campus.

PA—Has the executive worked well as a team and what has it accomplished?

T—I think things have worked fairly well. Even when Mark Wilson was around things would have worked better except that some very particular issues came up. In many cases if these flamboyant issues had not come up the executive would have acted very much as a team and had a general consensus. In fact on one particular issue which was the report of External Affairs—that was a report of External Affairs and not of the executive. We were not involved in its formulation. Generally when the executive made an attempt to get a consensus it was successful. By this I refer to the day to day affairs of the Students' Society, which by their very nature do not come up before council, and are handled in executive sessions. Unfortunately the constitution is unclear as to what things are the responsibility of a particular member of the executive and what things truly go to the executive as a whole.

PA—Do you feel democracy on campus is safeguarded when only three of its members are elected by the campus at large? One member is hand-picked by the President and one is picked by a committee. (Finance Director and DAILY editor)



I don't want to put Union Nationale party hacks on the Board of governors

T—Interestingly, this year the editor of the DAILY has not taken part in too many meetings of the executive and has not held himself to be a member of it. He has not appeared at too many meetings and when he has been there his contribution has not been extensive. He just hasn't done that much or said that much. I think he has delegated to himself the role of leader of the opposition.

(Continued on page 6)

Having reached the half-way point in the year, and having weathered The Major Crises Of The First Term, PUBLIC ADDRESS feels it is appropriate that our first interview should be with the two Vice-Presidents of the Students' Society, Richard Burkart and Dan Trevick. We had also intended to interview the President, Peter Smith, but Mr. Smith declined, explaining that he was overloaded with work at this time, but that he would be glad to grant us an interview in the near future.

We wish to point out that the questions asked do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the interviewer but are his way of getting at the facts.

The interviews were conducted by Harvey Schacter and Marcus R. Kunian.

Richard Burkart: building buses was easier

PA—What would you view as the most significant event of last term?

B—The one single item which stands out in my mind, of course, was the Thursday night break-in. As much as I disagree with the tactics and philosophies which preceded it, that act sparked a realization on the part of all members of the community that it was imperative and essential to reassess the issues involved. Partially as a result, we had the formation of the Tripartite Commission. I do not wish to imply that this event alone triggered the formation of the Commission, but it certainly substantially influenced the Senate and the Administration. — Something had to be done, and in a very serious way. Different elements of the University community now saw that irresponsible violence wasn't out of the question.



Well,
you see.
I used to
build
buses.

PA—Do you think the Administration handled the Thursday night affair properly?

B—Yes. Look, this break-in business has become pretty standard, rather old-hat. The same procedures used by the Administration have also been necessitated at many other Universities. The actions of the Administration were very carefully planned, and I would say they acted with great discretion and restraint in the face of provocation.

PA—Was this force necessary? Were the students using violence?

B—A break-in is violence and obstruction is a form of violence. A distinction must be drawn here between sit-ins in the lobby, the corridors and such, and Dr. Robertson's private office. The Administration had been more than reasonable in their treatment of these persons, allowing them the use of the washrooms, etc. The entire business was one of gradual escalation on their parts... the line had to be drawn sometime.

PA—Has the Students' Society Executive been functioning as a team? We hear this termed tossed around so much.

B—Certainly the very structure of the Students' Society compels us to work together on many occasions. As for more specific comments, there seems to have been undue emphasis on bureaucratic approaches to Students' Society problems. There are more important problems facing students than counting paper clips. I really feel there has been no creativity in the Executive approach to student government.

PA—Now, quite candidly, aren't you planning to run for President in the Spring? Sorry about that, but...

B—I would be less than honest if I said I have not given this matter some thought. But the Spring is quite a way off yet, and a great deal can happen, and probably will, between now and then. I will say this, if I think I can accomplish something by running, I will run. I wouldn't be interested in the job just to make things "run smoothly". Not that "smooth running" is antithetical to my way of doing things, but, as I said before, I feel creativity is needed much more than a skillful practitioner of bureaucratic technique.

PA—On UGEQ... why didn't you place the question of bilingualism on the agenda for the UGEQ Congress in February?

B—First let me point out that I put the question to the Students' Council, and they backed bilingualism in principle almost unanimously. That was only two weeks prior to the deadline for submitting Constitutional amendments for the Congress. During these two weeks I contacted various persons, from the UGEQ executive and from other member Universities, both French and English. The general reaction was that while bilingualism in UGEQ is inevitable, it would perhaps be rushing things to push for it at this Congress. I know the whole business came out badly in the DAILY, with me as the heavy... the implication was that bilingualism was an issue of secondary importance. I want to make it clear, I don't feel bilingualism is an issue of secondary importance. You must realize that there is a real myth about this... that we are trying to ram English down their throats in some way or other. It must be an educative process... I am very optimistic about chances for success at the next UGEQ Congress.

PA—What has McGill gotten out of UGEQ? What has UGEQ done for us?

B—There are a number of projects that UGEQ is carrying out at the present time. For example, there is the Guide d'Achat, which is that little booklet with the 10% discounts. And there are other programs coming up shortly, the purpose of which will be to focus the attention of Quebec students on the structures within the University. This is the Semaine Universitaire. This will be a week of intense study, debate, articles in the campus news media which will attempt to bring these problems to the attention of all students. UGEQ has been active, such as in the field of higher education — Bill 97, the so-called Junior Colleges. UGEQ is an effective lobby. UGEQ has shown itself to be an affective force within the syndicalist concept in Quebec. And there are certain things that I am not all that excited about — demonstrations. I am reluctant to endorse these as a representative of McGill, areas where I feel that the



Yes,
I know
what
'Shoes for
Industry'
is

student as an individual should make decisions rather than being tied down to decisions made on a collective basis. A good example of a matter on which I believe the individual's conscience must take pre-eminence is the war in Vietnam. After all, the way I feel about it is probably not the way the campus at McGill feels about it, and perhaps it is, it's a matter of personal opinion.

PA—In line with the recent UGEQ referendum at Sir George, do you see such a referendum in McGill's future? And do you feel that the bilingualism issue could take us out of UGEQ?

B—I would not like to see McGill leave UGEQ on the bilingualism issue. I think UGEQ has to stand or fall on other issues; they must show themselves to be an effective and responsible group interested in problems which concern the Quebec student, the educational system in Quebec. They must take into account that there are two entities in the area of language within UGEQ, there is after all a significant English element — and I do think bilingualism will come. I thought it would have been a bit hasty though for this Congress — perhaps if the motion on the Students' Council had gone through a few months earlier we might have presented it for this congress. After all, we have not even been in UGEQ for a full year — this is our eleventh month — it would seem a bit premature to try ramming things of this sort through, though. UGEQ does recognize the United Nations' Bill of Rights, which recognizes the inherent right of language... and I hope they wouldn't oppose that.

PA—What is the role of the student in the University milieu? Are we young intellectual workers?

B—Roughly we have a dual nature. At certain times the student is a productive worker... when he takes a summer job building buses or something...

PA—Building buses...???

B—I built buses one summer, what can I say. The idea is that when you are a student you are not producing really. We are in that period of our lives which is capital formation. The student builds up the capital, himself, and at some future point, graduation, he begins to use this capital in what is termed productivity. Education is a consumptive good as well. The student is not a productive worker... he's more like an apprentice.

PA—To get into the area of External Affairs, just what have you done?

B—I wasn't able to devote as much time to External Affairs as I would have liked... I lost a great deal of time due to a little article that was published November third. The time that I did have, however, was spent in setting up certain committees which seem to be working quite actively at this point. For example, the Mental Health Committee, the Pre-University Affairs Committee, Public Address...

PA—Thanks.

... Sunac. The Committee on Housing has performed very well so far. The Committee, with about 24 members, has come from a point of almost no knowledge to the point now when I think we are ready to attack the problems. Especially during the next few months, I might add. It would seem that we will devote most of our energies to the area of Student co-ops. There are other areas to be investigated. On the matter of co-ops, we have consulted with a number of architects, and I expect that we will be bringing out a comprehensive report within one month. Frankly, I hope we can begin construction proceedings within the year.

PA—What is your general reaction to SDU?

B—Oh, there an interesting group. It's unfortunate... or rather I should say, it's fortunate, they can't seem to organize. As individuals they impress me — they have done a lot of the intellectual leg-work in many areas. Ideologically, philosophically, they can set very good goals... they put things into a good perspective. As a group, however, I don't think they are what one could safely characterize as either reasonable or practical. SDU has its place at McGill, my only hope is that it will always be a constructive one.



We musn't
be run by
a small
group of
people
who
happen
to dislike
the war in
Viet Nam.

PA—Is the tripartite really worth anything, or is this just another bone thrown to the students to "keep 'em down on the farm"?

B—I don't like your choice of words here. It has tremendous potential. In a sense though, I am frightened that little will come of it. I am increasingly worried that we are going to be beset by suspicion, procedural problems and the like, and be so spread out and alienated from each other that it could turn out a very average report. I would like to see the commission come out with something very concrete and imaginative... I don't think that the way things are going now that anything of this sort will come out of the Commission. We are starting to shackle ourselves with all sorts of procedures, press releases, open meetings, votes in session, and just a plethora of emcumberences. It is

(Continued on page 6)

Burkart . . .

(Continued from page 5)

very hard to express yourself in that type of atmosphere. I do hope we can get away from it, quickly!

PA—Is there a communications crisis at McGill?

B—Yes. Most definitely. We have begun to investigate the feasibility of incorporation of the DAILY. This, hopefully, would make the DAILY not only more independent, but more competitive for the reader market. I would like to see as little relationship between the publisher and the Editor as possible. (And I do not think the Editor of the DAILY should sit on Council.) But there are times when things can get a little out of hand, (and I can think of one or two times in recent memory), when someone must step in and declare a halt. This must be recognized as a necessity. During last November, everybody was screaming "leave it to Students' Council"! And when the crisis blows over, its "hands off!"

PA—What is your position on open meetings?

B—I favour a general freeing of information within the University community. I support any moves in this direction. I do not see, however, in many instances the

logic of open meetings. In many cases it would be quite detrimental to have open meetings. It's not a question of being afraid to stand up and say what you like, or what you mean. It's simply the inability of some people to perform in front of groups...

PA—Isn't that a good argument for not putting these persons into certain positions?

B—No... no, no. A lot of people have their jobs because they're experts. These people know their work better than anyone else, they are not hired to be performers. I don't favor throwing everyone into the pit with a reacting audience that claps, cheers, boos, groans and moans. It's like a circus. It slows things down, there isn't the same freedom because the next day you may be quoted in some media. When you are struggling with personal ideas, and trying to formulate positions, things can be taken out of context quite easily. People would become too guarded, too conservative, in their comments, for fear they might look like idiots if they should change their minds two days later.

PA—Should Dow Chemical and CIL be able to recruit on this campus?

B—Yes, I think they should, most definitely. I do not see why we must allow small interest groups to force us, force the administration and force these corporations, to act according to their interpretations of

morality. We mustn't be run by a small group of people who happen to dislike the war in Vietnam...

PA—As a matter of clarification, what is your view of the war?

B—I have to say that I am in sympathy with those people who feel the war is a terrible war... and whatever other adjectives one might use, illegal, immoral and what have you, but I do not feel that I, or any group of students, have the right to inflict my opinions on others. That's a hell of a way to run a campus—if someone doesn't like something, they threaten to demonstrate and everyone backs down. I don't want anyone dictating to me. Name one industry that isn't war related in some way or other. Who gives these people the right to decide which are moral and which are not. Certainly aircraft companies make a larger contribution to the war effort than Dow Chemical.

PA—And finally, what exactly is "Shoes for Industry"? Do YOU know?

B—Yes, I do...

PA—Oh my God! What...?

B—"Shoes for Industry" was a slogan used in the 1870's in England by certain leftist oriented labour groups. Roughly, it meant shoes for the people... more concentration on the needs of the workers.

PA—Was the Wilson-Fekete report mangled by council?

T—The fact of the matter is that one motion was passed in its entirety, one had one amendment and the other was considerably changed. That was the question of putting members of the Quebec government on our Board of Governors. I don't want to put Union Nationale party hacks on the McGill Board of Governors. I think it is very reactionary having political representatives controlling McGill University. It is more democratic, liberal and progressive to seek an independent form of University administration.

PA—What is McGill's role in Quebec?

T—It's role is to be the very best educational institute that is possible. The society we live in is larger than Quebec or Canada. If a McGill man discovers a cure for cancer this benefits more than just Quebec.

PA—When we entered UGEQ there was talk of a one-year trial period. Are we likely to follow Sir George and have a referendum here?

T—No, I really believe McGill MUST remain a member of UGEQ. I am quite in favour of it and I think any attempt to talk of renewed referendums is a bloody bore and opens up a whole new problem which doesn't exist. I think that anyone who would bring it up at this time is irresponsible.

PA—How do you view SDU? How effective are they?

T—They have conducted themselves, ordinarily, in a reasonable manner. I think that at times they have been quite effective. They are well organized. They seem to have lots of money and lots of dedication. I don't agree with many of their policies but I don't agree with the policies of many clubs and societies at McGill.

PA—How does the executive find the time to be students?

T—Well two of the executive members are graduate students which means they have a great deal of free time and can set their own time. Myself, I find the time by skipping lots of lectures, working late and being fortunate in having tremendous assistants, especially Bill McNamara. Many people could do it without skipping classes but I am not that well organized. As a result I miss a lot of classes.



I think that
it is
reaction-
ary to lean
in any
way
towards
Quebec
separ-
atism.

PA—Do you favour an arrangement whereby the executive could take a year off without losing credit?

T—They still lose a year. I think you can't ask that of a student. You would get a different man, not a student but fanatics and people with a cause.

PA—Dan, quite candidly, aren't you running for President?

. . . Trevick

(Continued from page 4)

T—Absolutely, not.

PA—Well then, are you glad you ran for Internal and won?

T—Yes, but I wouldn't do it again.

PA—Would you advise someone else to run?

T—It is a good thing but it is a lot harder to do things that you wanted to than you ever believed it to be.

PA—Dan, as an old line socialist don't you think your voting record has been somewhat Reactionary Conservative?

T—I still believe in nationalization of the banks and I still consider myself to be a Democratic Socialist. When you say conservative it is disturbing to me. I don't like the word. However I have never been in favour of public demonstration as a particularly efficacious means of getting a viewpoint across. I don't think that the way in which one votes on the DAILY budget or the Music Society budget can be categorized as either left or right. I think that some of the issues considered left-wing here are not really left-wing issues. Take UGEQ for example. I think that it is reactionary to lean in any way towards Quebec separatism. This is a narrow provincialist reactionary viewpoint and yet this is often categorized as "left" issue.

PA—But you are not a monarchist?

T—I am NOT a monarchist but that's not the point. I am a federalist and if THAT makes me a right-winger I find it funny. That is not how I understand the meaning of left or right. I don't think you have to be left or right to disapprove of obscenity or breaking into the principle's office.

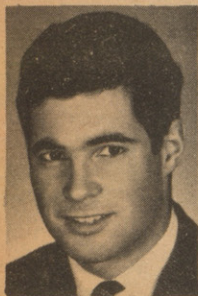
A little PR Please

A little PR goes a long way. That's what we're here for. Not that we don't search out the news with our fantastic "campus sleuths"... but a bit of help would be nice. Any club, or society, with info should contact a Public Address staffer at the Shrine, or leave it at the switchboard in care of us. (And keep it clean, fans... we're a family newspaper.)

Need a job?

PUBLIC ADDRESS needs staff. Anyone interested in helping out with our weekly mania is requested (begged, really) to contact Harvey Schachter at our office in the Union, or leave your name at the switchboard and we will send the Truth Squad after you. Desperately needed: typists, reporters, writers and re-writers. Also needed, for staff balance: a Communist, someone with a ski lodge in the mountains and a secretary able to take dictation in Armenian from our Associate Editor. Limited opening for one slave (must be from Manitoba).

The recruiting war: a negotiated peace?



Selective recruiting infringes on academic freedom

by JAMES S. CLIFT

President, Engineering Undergraduate Society

The subject of on-campus recruiting by private and government agencies is one of great importance to all sectors of the University community. It most directly affects students since they are the ones seeking employment. But it also involves the administrators who are called upon to issue moral judgements and faculty members whose research may directly or indirectly be connected. It would be inconsistent to adopt a selective recruiting policy, simultaneously permitting research — on University grounds — in aid of the same cause.

It is said that the University should define its role in society so as to provide a more coherent philosophy of its responsibilities. (Indeed, this is now being done at McGill). Some argue that it should be at the vanguard of all movements to "reform" society, and therefore should pronounce itself on important moral issues. They further state that since the University is composed of scholars who, are largely detached from the regimentation and conformity associated with careers in industry, that the University ought to recognize this as one of its most important social obligations.

We do not question the importance of social and technological theorizing to our society. In fact, we regard it as so fundamental a part of the University's function, that it would be grossly inconsistent to even think of imposing constraints on the deliberations of its members. As a consequence of this we are led to the question which we believe is central to the issue at hand, namely:

Does a selective policy for on-campus recruiting infringe in any way on academic freedom?

We are strongly convinced it does. This view grows out of the observation that there is a difference between the responsibilities of the University per se and those of its individual members. To precisely define the duties of the University is a complicated undertaking beyond the scope of this analysis. Let it suffice to say that it is an institution dedicated to the acquisition, storage and transfer of knowledge. To acquire knowledge its members must seek truth; and to seek truth they must have unlimited freedom to question.

But if the University is to adopt an official position on moral issues i.e. the Vietnam war, is this not equivalent to saying "the questions have been answered"? In other words, is this not a form of suppressing the continuing search for truth?

This paradox is resolved when one looks at the way information becomes known. Individuals study their environment. They experiment and they subject their theories to the most rigorous tests of truth. If no logical errors can be found their theories are stored as knowledge and are available for transfer. But they DO NOT automatically become truth. Other generations of scholars might detect errors and so the search will continue.

In this context, the University's obligation to society is merely the presentation of these theories by individuals; and the continuous re-evaluation of their validity. The quality of its service rests upon the imagination of its members, and this must never be restricted by an official University posture.

The ability to restrict though is not the sole monopoly of administrators.

Civil disobedience has become popular on campuses throughout North America, including McGill's.

In a free society there is the need for dissent. Peaceful demonstrations are an obvious way of presenting society with opposing views — in fact their legitimacy is recognized by civil law. It is only when students become coercive or violent that their behaviour is inconsistent with scholarly activity.

In essence they can force other students not to meet with representatives from industry, and not to find out about their products or job opportunities. It is significant to note that this is all the on-campus interviews accomplish. Students are not hired at these sessions, which only serve to provide information about the company and applicant if both parties are satisfied, a second off-campus interview follows — otherwise the matter closes.

If their activity can prevent an interviewer from performing his work, and this is condoned or even tolerated by University officials for the sake of expediency, it is hardly different from an official stand. It amounts to saying "the war is evil and you may not participate in it". Witness the particular case of Hawker-Siddeley, and the subsequent attitude adopted by its management with respect to McGill.

Naturally, the first interview could eventually lead to employment. Therefore opponents of the war tell us that we could always write to "those" companies and get off-campus interviews so that there is really no necessity to have them on campus.

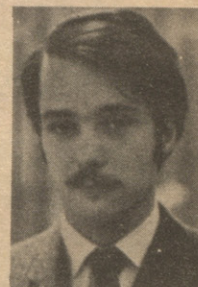
This is a valid statement. The placement center certainly does not preform an essential service to the University. But it does provide an extremely convenient service to its students. It is a storehouse of information on the activities of many companies, and it affords students the opportunity of meeting representatives of certain companies they might never have considered or perhaps not even have known. It is also much easier to attend an interview within walking distance of Roddick Gates, than to travel to all parts of the city or continent. The latter procedure is a highly inefficient application of a student's time. For these reasons there is much to be gained by centralized job recruiting.

(Continued on page 8)

The university can be like a dishonest politician

by BARTHOLOMEW CRAGO

Acting chairman, Assoc. at McGill to End the War in Vietnam



The Germans all said in dismay and specious self righteousness after the war, "We didn't know what was going on". Not knowing, or pretending not to know, is convenient because then one is not driven by necessity to find a way to change events. If one's car smells of fire, it's simple to stop and get out. It is much harder to do something honest and effective if the government smells of murder. Government officials take advantage of this by obscuring the issues, saying on the one hand we don't know enough to do anything or criticize (Quiet Diplomacy) and on the other hand that the national government is entitled to lie freely when it is in the national interest (Arthur Sylvester, a Pentagon spokesman during the Kennedy Administration and currently).

The point is, we do know something about Vietnam. What follows are some facts about techniques of the war, and then some thought about McGill and its connections to Vietnam.

If our neighbour sells strychnine to school children, we do whatever we can to warn others about him, and have him arrested. If the neighbour has a workshop in his basement where he makes strychnine in large quantities, and he needs aid and assistance, and if during an epidemic number of deaths of children, by strychnine poisoning, he is given use of the high school guidance counselor's office to hire chemistry students, we might take action against the school board. No one denies the internal logic of this example. If the war in Vietnam is like poisoning, then the same logic that applies to the high school guidance counselor applies to the McGill Placement Service.

The following is an excerpt of a review of the book *Air War: Vietnam* which appeared in the "New York Review of Books", January 4, 1968. The bias of the book is pro-American; the author, Frank Harvey, flew missions with the Americans, and states, "I've been reporting Air Force stories around the world for many years and have warm friends in that great outfit." (NY Review, Jan. 19, 1968)

There are two factual applications for these weapons authorized by the Air Force. (the weapons: napalm and cluster bombs, anti-personnel weapons) The first is called 'Recon by Smoke.' If a FAC (forward air controller — recon pilot) or a commander of Huey Hog helicopter (more about these later) finds nothing suspicious, he is entitled to stir up some action by dropping smoke grenades in places where he suspects something might be going on. If people run from the smoke and explosion, the pilot is then entitled to assume he has flushed Charlie and to call in any means of destruction at his disposal. As one FAC explained to Harvey, 'why would they run if they didn't have guilty consciences?'

The second approved tactic is more vicious. It is called 'Recon by Fire.' Under this policy, a FAC, failing to find a positive sign of suspicious activity, is authorized to call a fighter bomber to cruise down a hooch line (line of houses) or canal, and, at the moment the FAC deems ripe, to drop a canister of CBU (cluster bomb units). Since the bombs, moving toward the potential victim at the speed of the jet, explode one after another, the effect is called 'rolling thunder', and is said to be terrifying. Once again if the people on the ground take evasive action, the FAC is entitled to assume he has flushed out VC. Different evasions call for different measures. If people rush into the houses, the most effective tactical measure is to 'barbecue' them with napalm. If they go out into the paddies, the most effective action is to 'hose' them down with fire from miniguns mounted on Huey Hog helicopters. (The minigun is a rotating, multi-barreled machine gun capable of firing 6,000 rounds of 7.62 mm, 0.30 cal., per minute.) If the minifire is sustained on a person in a paddy he will be shredded and will actually disintegrate...

One night Harvey's Huey made a pass over a suspect village. 'We emptied a full load of ammo out on the silent darkness and went back to Vinh Long; no one will ever know if we hit anything, but we did a lot of shooting.' On another afternoon, when Harvey asked a chopper pilot how he did, the man answered in disgust: 'Wash out. Got me two VC water buffalo and a pregnant woman.'

"If one accepts the figure of 24,000 civilian deaths in 1967, it will exceed by 5,000 the total American and South Vietnamese deaths in combat." (the Nation, editorial, Jan. 1, 1968) Edward Kennedy, US Senator from Massachusetts, suggests that the figure of civilian deaths is closer to 150,000. Annually, American medical aid to South Vietnam is less than \$58 million. That is less than the military spending for one day. And it takes a blind man not to see that if it is an accepted tactic to fire at anything they cannot see in the woods at night, then they are not fighting Communists, they are fighting yellow chinks. Lyndon Johnson finds it not politic to go anywhere, anytime, to negotiate with yellow chinks, so now he denies he is a racist.

(Continued on page 8)

Student Council tackles pill problem tomorrow



McGill students participate in a wide variety of extra-curricular activities.

The university can be...

(Continued from page 7)

But March 15, 1948, he is quoted in the *Congressional Record*, vol. 94, part 2, p. 2883, as warning the country against being blackmailed by "any yellow dwarf with a pocket-knife." Psychological warfare leaflets dropped on the village of Ben Suc in Vietnam before it was destroyed by American forces said, "Do you hear the planes? Do you hear the bombs? These are the sounds of DEATH; your DEATH." (from the review of *The Village of Ben Suc*, by Jonathan Schell, in the *Nation*, Jan. 8, 1968) Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Clause yes, Virginia, there is also evil among us.

"For years now, in Southeast Asia, the only people who have been doing anything for the little man — to lift him up — have been the communists." (Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, *New York Times*, February 27, 1966.)

Now, here we are at McGill. The engineering society thinks the purpose of the university is to provide jobs for them, even if they are working to design a better napalm or a gun that will shred a pregnant woman in 30 seconds instead of a minute. Maybe someone will get a job devising psychological tests for water buffalo to determine whether their sympathies are with the National Liberation Front or the American Air Force.

Specifically concerning campus recruitment, which is not the most important of the university activities which aid the Americans in Vietnam, there is this simple thought. Dow makes Saran Wrap. It is not morally dubious to endorse the indiscriminate use of Saran Wrap. Dow makes napalm: what kind of side-stepping does it take to endorse the indiscriminate use of that? The university is like the dishonest politician if it is morally pure publically but gives concrete support to the companies which could conservatively be called merchants of the big sleep.

The morality of allowing campus recruiting must be discussed. On December 28, 1967, the University Placement Committee met to discuss whether or not to invite war-involved companies on campus which were asked not to come in November. Perhaps they, or the Placement Committee, have an answer to these moral dilemmas? It is time we heard from them.

Selective recruiting...

(Continued from page 7)

If the argument against official stands by the University is accepted and the desirability of a placement service recognized; then what can possibly form the basis for a selective policy? Can the University refuse permission to recruit without taking sides? Can it even refuse to invite companies such as Dow Chemical or C.I.L. without issuing a moral judgement?

It is our contention that the questions arising from military production must be answered solely by individuals according to their own consciences. We therefore strongly urge the University Placement Committee to publicly reject a selective recruiting policy for McGill.

The preceeding was the text of a report submitted by the Engineering Undergraduate Society Executive to the University Placement Committee; it was prepared by EUS President, James J. Clift and First VP, Ron Segal.

In November of last year, the Students' Council passed a motion affirming that 'morals and morality are the concern of the individual, not of society' and mandating Nicole Leduc, Womens' Union President, and Peter Foster, then Arts and Science representative on Council, to initiate proceedings to establish a campus birth control clinic within the current academic year. The proposed clinic would provide counselling services, as well as distribute contraceptive information and devices.

Since that time, much research into the topic has been carried out.

A clinic such as the one proposed by Council would obviously entail obtaining the services of a qualified gynecologist, on at least a part time basis, as well as a minimum amount of medical equipment. Apart from the minor deterrent factor of the high expense of this, it also became rapidly clear that there are only a limited number of doctors who are willing to become involved in work of this nature, and that these men are already overworked. (The eight operating clinics in the Montreal area are at present searching desperately for qualified physicians for their staffs. These clinics are themselves operating above theoretical capacity).

Centre proposed

Many of the doctors consulted in the course of the investigations mentioned that much of their time was spent in informing patients about different birth control methods and devices rather than in actually examining or prescribing for them. Hence it was felt that the real needs of McGill Students could best be served by the establishment of a 'Birth Control Information Centre', to provide information about contraceptive methods and devices, their availability, practicality and effectiveness, as well as advice and information on other, related matters.

The Centre would be located in the Union, and would ideally operate between the hours of twelve and two on Mondays,

All material for the booklet would be taken directly from qualified medical sources, and the articles would be written by competent experts.

Moral question evaded

All consideration of the moral question has up to this point been evaded: both the Information Centre and the proposed Handbook are concerned only with the technical and medical aspects of the issue.

It is felt, however, that intensive debate on the moral question would be not only thought provoking, but also extremely necessary and desirable.

Hence plans are now underway for a Seminar, which would be held early in February. Such a seminar, already approved by Students' Council, has aroused interest among influential officers of the Family Planning Association of Montreal, and the McGill Health Service. It could include a panel discussion uniting controversial members of the McGill community in debate on the topic 'Morality and the McGill Student'.



Problems obtaining the pill are more mythical than factual.

What this means, quite simply, in terms of McGill, is that setting up a Clinic would cost a considerable sum, and in any case, it would be very difficult for us to get a doctor to staff it at the moment. Also, it appears that certain services are performed by the McGill Health Service, contrary to the popular myth.

Because of these factors, it is felt that it would not be advisable at this time to set up an actual Clinic at McGill. However, several concrete steps are definitely feasible; these will be presented to Council for consideration at its January 17th meeting.

Wednesdays and Fridays. It would be staffed by McGill students on a volunteer basis. (Interested students, preferably female, should contact Nicole Leduc at the Students' Council office in the University Centre, or Peter Foster at 849-5547.)

To make information distribution more efficient and effective, it is proposed that a handbook be compiled and distributed on a mass level on campus. Such a handbook would run to about forty pages in length, and present a synopsis of relevant information about contraception, as well as additional sections dealing with venereal disease and abortion.



This is it. Sinister looking isn't it?

Martin...

(Continued from page 1)

In the final round, Martin renewed a rivalry begun earlier this year in Harvard-McGill meet when he faced the Crimson's brilliant Sophomore, Larry Terrell. In the type of match that ages coaches rapidly, Martin came from a 2-0 deficit in games and with three match points against him to win the Championship, defeating Terrell 12-15, 10-15, 17-16, 15-8 and 1-6.

FILLER

(honesty is our policy)

#1. For all you smoking Craven 'A' while smuggly boycotting Rothmans: Rothmans manufactures Craven 'A'.

#2. Ho Chi Minh had a heart transplant last month. According to the N.Y. Times: "Ho has change of heart".